

Develop Israel
with
Israel Bonds

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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MARGINAL CITATION By HILLEL SLEIBLER

**Britain Rejects
Bilateral Talks
With Makarios**

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — The Government, whatever its direction, may be of a much greater general significance than most people assume. At the beginning of this century it had become commonly accepted among people believing themselves to be progressive that their respective state, based for many centuries — except the most recent — is both the position and the ideal outcome to the so-called "colonial" and "national" problems. This powerful moral and intellectual trend continued during the last forty years some thirty-five new states, without eliminating any except tiny Montenegro, which could not be justifying on moral or linguistic grounds. The "One World" dream together by modern technology became politically ever more fragmentary from year to year.

THE any solution applied with the much logic, the "national self-determination" idea began to run into difficulties. The partitionists have signified some of its internal complexities. Who is to free himself from whom? What group is to be regarded as a nation? What should be done when an "opposing" people is "opposing" another? Or what is the way out if the committee nationalizes a part of a part of a certain territory makes the rest of it invisible? The continuation of partition was meant to answer at least some of the questions. The gimmick was applied with some measure of temporary success in Ireland, India, Palestine and Indo-China, and it still may run its course to its logical end of political decay in Cyprus.

**Pflimlin Called
In French Crisis**

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — The British denied the charge that they failed to create an "atmosphere of peace" on the island. They cited the acceptance of self-government proposals, the release of Makarios himself from detention in the Seychelles Islands, and the relaxation of emergency regulations in all cases where it could safely be done.

**Frenchman in
French Crisis**

PARIS, Thursday. — Premier Designate Pierre Pflimlin, 50, planned to begin consultations tonight to try and form a new Government. He conferred today in Biarritz with other leaders of the Catholic Popular Republicans (MPR) before deciding on the M.R.P.

President Coty asked M. Pflimlin last night to try to form a Cabinet to replace that of M. Guy Mollet. A few hours before, two former Premiers, M. René Pleven and Antoine Pinay, turned down the request.

The Popular Republicans are holding a press conference in southern France, and M. Pflimlin flew there this morning to see if he can win party backing. M. Pflimlin, described as a "hardheaded financial expert," turned down the request.

**Cool Reception For
New Italian Premier**

ROME, Thursday (UP). — Premier Adone Zoli was booted and heckled in the Italian Senate last night as he outlined the programme of one-party minority Government.

His selection by the President underlined the financial crisis that has emerged as France's most pressing problem. M. Mollet was defeated on the issue of raising new taxes to meet rising costs. M. Pflimlin is expected to confer with M. Mollet as well as M. René Pleven, Near Radical leader who failed to bring Conservatives and Socialists to a compromise on the budget programme, and then declined an invitation to try and form a Government.

The M.R.P., held 75 seats in the National Assembly. To be successful they must have the support of M. Mollet's Socialists who have 99 seats, and they have stated that they would want the Socialists to take part in any Government they form.

Meanwhile, a Government source said Foreign Minister Pinay is to report to M. Mollet about the possibility of French ships using the Suez Canal again. M. Pinay had talked last night on the subject with several members of the National Assembly.

(UP, Reuter)

State Appeals Heruti Bail

The State has asked the President of the Supreme Court to review the decision of the three judges of the Tel Aviv District Court to release on bail Yosef Herut, awaiting trial on charges of being the leader of a terrorist organization.

On Wednesday, the Tel Aviv District Court released Herut on ILA 300 bail until his trial, on condition that he should not leave the Tel Aviv area before the trial and not associate with anyone connected with membership in a terrorist organization.

The final decision on question of bail lies with the President of the Supreme Court. Justice Oshan will hear the prosecution's application today in chambers. (Hilma)

U.S. Irked as Britain Eases China Trade

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — The Government today rejected a new invitation from Archbishop Makarios to open bilateral talks with him on the future of Cyprus.

A note sent to Makarios in Athens said Britain "cannot accept his proposal that the future of Cyprus should be decided by bilateral talks between him and themselves. Other and wider interests have a right to be consulted."

This was the British answer to a letter sent by Makarios to Prime Minister Harold Macmillan on Tuesday and received today in Athens and London.

The Archbishop cited the February 26 U.N. General Assembly resolution on Cyprus and declared the people of the island had immediately made their contributions toward complying with the U.N. call, including an extremist cease-fire which has been "faithfully and strictly" observed.

Makarios charged that the British Government in Cyprus "have failed to take any corresponding action in order to ease the atmosphere of peace and freedom of expression." He particularly cited the failure to repeal the martial law in effect in the island.

The British denied the charge that they failed to create an "atmosphere of peace" on the island. They cited the acceptance of self-government proposals, the release of Makarios himself from detention in the Seychelles Islands, and the relaxation of emergency regulations in all cases where it could safely be done.

Arms Cut Talks Off Till Monday

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — The resumption of East-West disarmament today was postponed until Monday shortly before the U.S. delegation, Mr. Harold Stassen, returned from closed door talks with NATO members in Paris.

An official announcement said the U.S. Subcomittee would not convene as scheduled this afternoon and would reschedule its meeting on Monday instead.

There was no official explanation of the postponement, but observers said Mr. Stassen would want to brief his Western colleagues here on his Paris talks before meeting again with the Soviet delegation.

Second Nevada Test Shot Postponed

LAS VEGAS, Nevada, Thursday (UP). — The second shot of the current nuclear test series at the Nevada test site was postponed today because of the possibility wind conditions would cause fallout on nearby communities.

The Atomic Energy Commission said that the second shot, dubbed "Franklin," was tentatively scheduled for tomorrow.

Meanwhile, a Japanese protest calling on the U.S. to suspend further atomic tests in Nevada was delivered to the State Department yesterday.

NIGERIA NEARER TO HOME RULE

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Britain and Nigeria today agreed "in general principle" on early self-government for two of the West African colony's three regions. The agreement came at the end of the first week of constitutional talks here.

ADENAUER LEAVES U.S. AFTER TALKS

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Chancellor Konrad Adenauer left by air today to return to Germany at the end of a four-day meeting with President Eisenhower and other officials. At the airport, he said that the talks were "successful" and would contribute "to a genuine easing of tension."

Tunisians Fire On French Forces

ALGIERS, Thursday (Reuter). — Large quantities of U.S. military material have "leaked" from the big American airbase at Nourouer to the unofficial Moroccan "Liberation Army" and the Algerian insurgents, police sources said in Algiers today.

They said that since the beginning of the year 40 vehicles, including a mobile workshop, an ambulance, jeeps and heavy lorries had disappeared from the base. Thirty portable radio transmitters, two machine-guns and money had been stolen.

The police announced the arrest of two Moslem workers at the base.

In Algiers, meanwhile, French security forces today claimed to have captured an Algerian insurgent leader, Ali Ahmed, and 25 of his men. The rebel headquarters was smashed in a six-hour battle in caves in the rugged Tellian area adjoining the Tunisian border to the south.

U.S. Arms 'Leaked' To Algerian Rebels

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The rebels returned fire to silence the machine-guns, the sources said.

Two Europeans, a cavalry sergeant and a retired police sergeant, were killed last night when a grenade was thrown into a restaurant at Gedyville, western Algeria.

A magistrate at Blida, eastern Algeria, yesterday charged 10 persons and 12 machines with acting against the external security of the state.

One of the arrested men, a schoolmaster serving in the French Air Force, was accused of giving information about air bases to insurgents.

Mapam Given Flat Choice On Doctrine

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mapam was virtually given an ultimatum by the Mapai Central Committee today that, if they vote against the Government, they will have to leave the Cabinet. The decision was taken without opposition after Prime Minister Ben-Gurion explained that collective responsibility was basic constitutional law in Israel.

"It was the next best thing to counteract the evils of the proportional election system," Mr. Ben-Gurion said. "I would not stand up in the judgment of the electorate if the Government were to violate the country's constitution."

He asserted that Europe still has a claim to "one of the first places in the world."

He added that once the historic treaties on the European Common Market and "Euratom" go into effect, Europe will take its place as "a strong and loyal partner in the Atlantic community."

M. Spak, who two weeks ago took over the post of Secretary-General of NATO, responded that Britain's contribution to European unity.

M. Spak said he saw "a regressive tendency" in the world today to concentrate more on reducing the horrors of war than on "eliminating war altogether." What is criminal in war, the veteran Belgian statesman declared, "is not necessarily the number of people killed but war itself."

The talk broke down this week.

The State Department said the U.S. "contemplates" no change in its policy of total embargo on trade with Communist China.

The U.S. declaration claimed a "majority" of delegations at the 15-nation meeting here favoured continuing separate trade embargo lists for China and Soviet Russia, with the China list being kept more restrictive.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said Britain's decision will help the Peking regime to industrialize China.

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PIONEER WOMEN
OF ALL LANDS
MOETZET HAPOALOT
WELCOME YOU TO
ISRAEL
Please contact us
Office: Betar Vandal House
Rechov Arlosoroff, Tel Aviv
Tel. 51111

Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Gvi yesterday entertained to dinner the Minister of Justice and Mrs. Rosen, the State Comptroller and Mr. Shavit, Professor Turgeman, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kel, Mr. Hayari, M.M., and Mrs. Hayari.

The President yesterday received the Zionist historian, Mr. Israel Cohen, and Mrs. Cohen, visiting from London. The President also received Rabbi Dr. Philip Bernstein, the Chairman of the Political Committee of the American Zionist Council.

M. Louis Domb, Director of the French Foreign Ministry, visited the Hebrew University yesterday.

Mr. Reuven Dafni, first Israel Consul-General in Los Angeles and subsequently the director of Israel's Information Services in New York, has been invited by the America-Israel Cultural Foundation, in view of the expansion of its activities, to accept the position of General Director of the foundation in Israel. Mrs. Judith S. Gottlieb will continue to fill the post of general secretary of the foundation.

The Italian Consul-General in Jerusalem will receive the Italian Colony in Ramat on June 2, 1957, from 6-8 p.m.

An exhibition of Chagall's Etchings and Old Master Graphics on Old Testament Themes and 32 watercolours by Louise Schatz will be opened at the Beisrael National Museum at 11 a.m. tomorrow by Mr. M. Ardon, Art Advisor to the Ministry of Education and Culture.

ENGAGEMENT
SAMUEL-CORMAN

The engagement is announced between Michael Nathan, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Samuel, of 58 Wykham Road, Hendon, N.W. 4, and Cynthia Ruby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Corman, of "Hillcrest," 23 Raleigh Close, Hendon, N.W. 4, England.

UNVEILING OF TOMBSTONE

The unveiling of the tombstone over the grave of the late Abraham J.L. Goodall will take place on Sunday, June 2, 1957, at 5 p.m. at the Sanhedriyah Cemetery, Jerusalem. A special service will leave from the house, 25 Gana R. I.

The public rooms and gardens of the Sharon Hotel will be closed to the public tomorrow, June 1, 1957, owing to the traditional hall in aid of Magen David Adom. (Adm.)

Polish Delegation Had Successful Visit

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — The three-man delegation from Poland which came here for information on Polish Jewish antiquities left by El Al today after a 16-day visit.

President David Ben-Gurion, leader of the Polish delegation, declared that the mission had been successful and had obtained important details in connection with the restoration of antiquities. It took with it an antique menorah which belonged to the sage of Bubov, a gift presented by the grandson of the sage.

Head of Abu Ghosh Health Station Leaves

Grateful mothers in the Arab village of Abu Ghosh, outside Jerusalem, this week bade farewell to Dr. Eva Landsberg-Levin, who has headed Hadassah's Mother and Child Station in the village for two years.

Dr. Landsberg-Levin, Consultant Pediatrician to H.M. Community Health Services, is leaving for Rome, where her husband recently took up an assignment with the F.A.O.

CHEMIST TO WORK AT CAMBRIDGE

REHOVOT, Thursday. — Dr. David Shapira of the Department of Organic Chemistry at the Weizmann Institute of Science left Israel yesterday by El Al today for a short visit to Cambridge, University, England, where he will work under Sir Alexander Todd on synthetic phosphorus chemistry. Dr. Shapira will take part, on behalf of the Institute, in the International Congress on Pure and Applied Chemistry to be held in Paris in July.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

* Theatre—Drama & Schmeker, Y.M.C.A., 54.

Nose in Jerusalem

The exhibition of the latest export models of the "HADAR ISRAEL ART AND HANOUKIAH" factory will be held on Sunday, June 2, of the Eden Hotel, Jerusalem, from 9 a.m.—10 p.m.

Harari Pension

62 Rehov Mahaneh

Tel. 511, TIVON

under the management of Yeshudim Zador

The newest place

To spend your vacation, Saturdays and holidays.

Most Young Offenders Were Over-Spoilt or Neglected

By DIANA LERNER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

The crime incidence among young people in Israel has generally increased since the creation of the State by about four per cent, though there have been the fluctuations prevalent in other countries.

According to Mr. A. Seizinger, Chief of the Criminal Investigations Department, 11.5 per cent of the 45,000 criminal files opened annually are of youngsters in the 12 to 16 age bracket. Newspaper reports of cases and crime films tend to give the public the idea that the belief is that the law here for others to simulate. On the other hand, interest in the problem has called forth increased public concern.

Nevertheless, the proportion of cases of juvenile delinquency is lower in Israel than in other countries and treatment, though far from adequate, is relatively better in this respect. The law, Mr. Seizinger feels, forward to the time when specially-qualified personnel, that is policemen with psychological training, will be available for this type of work. For the young criminal's first contact with the law is the man on the beat who arrests him and subjects him to a simple cross-examination—and he is hardly the best qualified to deal with this problem.

Crime in youngsters is attributed to various causes: lack of harmony in the home, boredom and personal mal-adjustments. A study of 100 cases conducted by the Prison Service last year, and quoted by Miss T. Weissbach ("Mizrahi"), revealed that one half of the young delinquents come from homes where they were either pampered or neglected. Six per cent had started their criminal careers before the age of seven, and 48 per cent by the age of 12. Forty of the 50 who were 12 or under returned there shortly thereafter for second offences.

According to this report, some 75 of the children came from middle-class homes or better; but 61 of them had one parent missing through death or legal separation. Twenty-six had shown violence at home, and had grown up in the streets. Most of them showed signs of deep psychological disturbance.

High Rate of Sabras

Thirty-six of these youngsters were born in Israel, and 56 had immigrated since the State was created; this reflects a much higher proportion of native-born delinquents than the absolute number of native-born Israelis in the juvenile age group.

Throughout the world, general adolescent problems, a young boy's natural desire to experience new things, and his lust for power and ad-

US Congress Restricts Information Service

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — One ton of frozen shrimps are being sent to the U.S. in the a.s. boat, "El Fisher," owned by the Fishermen's Union. They were frozen with dry-ice equipment loaned to the Union by the U.S. Operation. Miss. They were ordered after a trial shipment was found to be satisfactory.

The Mill appropriated \$265,000 to finance the State and Justice departments, the Federal Judiciary and the USIA for the fiscal year starting on July 1. The allotment for the USIA, which runs the Information Services in various countries, was \$100,000. This compares with \$144,000 asked by President Eisenhower.

venture are all potent forces in inducing criminal behaviour in a youngster. It follows that Israel, which has a full of dynamism, would have a smaller crime rate than a more static State. The example of children in youth movements and kibbutzim amongst whom there is a very low crime rate, proves this point. The obvious remedy is to satisfy this thirst for adventure by encouraging the youth to go out and build up the backward areas of the land. There seems to be a greater appreciation for the soldier's urge for new experience which led to Petra tragedy than for the very same urge which broke into the crimes of the six secondary schoolchildren.

The Chief Probation Officer, Mr. E. Milo, is of the view that a young criminal is not just a child who has broken the formal law. He urges a system whereby a young criminal's record may be wiped out as not to mark him for life. He also pleads for harmony in the home, and awareness by parents that the first step is a danger signal.

P.O. Bank Handles IL50m. a Month

Savings accounts in the Post Office Bank increased during the year ending March 31, 1957, by two-thirds to stand at over IL2m. Dr. Y. Nebenzahl, Chairman of the Bank's Board of Directors, told a meeting of the Board in Jaffa yesterday.

The total number of savers also increased by over a half, to reach 30,000.

The bank acts as agent for Government payments to the public, including pensions and other national insurance accounts. Monthly circulation through the Post Office Bank now averages more than IL6m.

Hungarian Team Cancels Trip

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Hungarian football Club Ferencvaros which was to have come here for a series of seven matches in mid-June, has cancelled its visit. It was to have stopped here on its way to Melbourne. Negotiations for a visit here of Budapest selected team are still underway.

THE EZRA Maternity and Infant Aid Society is holding its annual flag day in Jerusalem this Sunday.

RECORDING MUSIC—"Saturday Matin Hour," Organ music at 10.30 a.m. followed by records. Strange Resonavalei Suite; Samson and Delilah Op. 30, No. 1; Revel Sonatas Y.M.C.A. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

Italian Specialties, Lunch, Dinner, Soups a L'Orion, Leyke's Bar, 5 Allenby Rd., Tel. 28762. Airconditioned.

For a Chinese lunch and dinner

10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m. Trumpeter.

Americas Documentary

Film.

Z.O.A. House at 8 p.m.

French singing Ensemble.

Les Compagnons de la Chanson, 20.4. House Garden.

Habimah, "Anna Frank" 8.30, Cancer, "Yerma" New Hall, 8.30, "No Time for Sergeant" Magrabi, 8.30.

HAIFA

Works by Chagall, Soutine, Modigliani, Paolini, Klee, Kandinsky, etc.

Exhibition: Sculpture by Z. Zadok.

Exhibition: Painting by Eric Braver in the Jerusalem Artists' Gallery. Artists' House, 10.1. Also tomorrow.

Recorded Music—

With background pictures, 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

NEXT WEEK

June 2—"Anna Frank," 8.30.

"Anna Frank" (Christie) 8.30.

"Anna Frank," 8.30.

HERE have been many sharp changes in Com-
munist policies over the last three or four decades;
so many, indeed, that a
CAMPAIGN non-Communist and
non-sympathetic
members have begun to look
on them with a cynicism
equally qualified by their puzzlement. It is not easy, for
instance, to reconcile the
continuing rabid policies of the Israel Communist Party
as they trickle through
the sound-proof curtain of
the party's convention now
being held in Jaffa — with
the apparently more rational outlook on Arab-Israeli
affairs that is reported
stems from the
Peace Movement by a cor-
respondent writing from
Paris on another page of
this issue.

In few matters have
these changes been sharper
than as regards Zionism.
In the early years between the
two wars Soviet policy
was unfriendly. Russia attempted to operate
her own Jewish settle-
ment scheme at Birobidjan,
and there has never been
any indication that Soviet
leaders learnt anything
of the essential nature of
Zionism from the miserable
failure of this exper-
iment. Throughout that period
Jewish Communists in Israel found themselves
in sharp opposition to the
general policies of the Yishuv,
and in fact gradually
lost touch with the rest of
the population.

The first significant
change took place when it
became clear that the British
Mandate was about to end. Russia was not at all
averse to seeing Britain leave Palestine. Suddenly,
an era of friendship and
understanding blossomed. Mr. Andrei Grromyko sup-
plied the essential vote at
the U.N. in 1947 in favour of
the establishment of a
Jewish State, and apparently
Russia raised no objections to the acquisition
of Czech arms by Is-
rael in the months that
preceded the 1948 fighting.
Almost as unexpectedly,
the ban on emigration from
the Soviet countries was
raised after the establish-
ment of the State, and
many thousands of Jews
came from each of the sa-
tellite countries.

A new period of disen-
chantment with Israel
plainly set in about 1951,
but there is still some dis-
agreement concerning its
essential causes. Probably
the main element was a
sharp Soviet disappoint-
ment that despite their offi-
cially friendly attitude,
Israel had failed totally to
become a Soviet satellite
or even to offer a foothold
in the Middle East, while
financial and personal ties
with the United States
grew space. With Arab
hostility to Israel remain-
ing unchanged, sharp hostil-
ity to Israel on the part
of Soviet Russia might be
expected to pay handsome
dividends in Arab friend-
ship. In the wake of this
thought came Soviet aid
to Egypt and Syria.

But again there proved
to have been a miscalcula-
tion. Soviet aid to Egypt
precipitated the Eisen-
hower Doctrine, and while Russian
pressures during the
Sinai Campaign helped to
eliminate France and Britain
as military factors in the
Middle East, they serv-
ed also to reinforce Amer-
ican military influence
in Iraq and Saudi, and thereby
sharply to cut down Egypt's influence in
the Arab world. Israel
emerged from Sinai im-
measurably strengthened
and prospects of her total
destruction dwindled in
the eyes of even the most
sanguine Arab. Further
anti-Israel agitation among
the Arabs could only pre-
cipitate another conflict,
which this time might
really set off a world war.
Another genuine change
of policy does not seem un-
likely.

There is little confidence
in this country in the good
will underlying proposals
for peace talks that come
from quarters that have
systematically supported
Arab hostility against Is-
rael for a number of years.
But if these proposals stem
from a realization that
Middle Eastern affairs can
no longer be settled without
Arab recognition of Israel
we shall have moved
an important step forward.

THIS WEEK

Security

BELGRADE, Thursday (Reuters). — A new wave of deportations from the Bulgarian capital of Sofia was reported today by Western tra-
vellers. They said that the total number of deportees had reached 10,000 to 12,000.

The travellers, who reached
Sofia in the last few days from Belgrade, said some diplomats in the Bulgarian
capital put the total of re-
sent deportations as high as
20,000.

The deportees had been or-
dered other areas in Bul-
garia. Deportations which began
at the time of the Hun-
garian October rising, had been intensified recently, the
travellers said.

They affected chiefly peo-
ple allied with the aims of the
Hungarian rising, as well as
pre-war army officers. Com-
munist party members and
those whose names were linked
with Traicho Kostov, Bul-
garian Deputy Premier who was
executed for treason in
1948.

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Fears of Depression and Atomic Fallout Exaggerated U.S. Not Heading for Inflation

By Harry S. Truman

I THINK it is about time we used some horse sense in our approach to two problems now uppermost in the minds of the people of the world.

The problems are the fear of contamination from nuclear fallout and the danger of growing inflation in the United States.

How the U.S. deals with these two critical issues will have a profound effect on the future of peace and the well-being of people everywhere. To be panicked by fear at this stage would serve only the enemies of freedom and democracy and do us irreparable harm.

The U.S. may be getting to a point where there can be an even more dangerous fear than the fear of radioactive fallout, and that is the contamination of our will and spirit by another kind of fallout—the Fallout of Fear.

We must not be frightened by words and phrases. The word "inflation" has become a crazy word, indiscriminately used, to worry those who have little understanding of or faith in the basic soundness of our economic strength and our institutions.

Now, should the awesome implications of the term "radioactive fallout" cause us to abandon ourselves to despair?

It is true that radioactive fallout could grow into a menace. But already it is being distorted by well-meaning people beyond the scope of its immediate threat, and what is worse, it is being cynically exploited by our enemies in an effort to throw us off balance.

Many nations around the world, dependent upon the U.S. economy, are asking today whether the chances are serious of inflation in the U.S. in the foreseeable future. The Communists, of course, who have been waiting for America's economy to collapse, have been looking hopefully for signs of a runaway inflation.

I think it would be a serious mistake to confuse the kind of inflation we now have in this country with the catastrophic Germany experienced after World War I. Germany, at that time, issued astronomical amounts of paper money with nothing tangible to back it up, and with industry at a standstill and millions unemployed.

We have made sure that nothing like this type of inflation can happen in the U.S. Since our last big depression, we have enacted into law many protective measures to guard against any serious breakdown of our economy. Any country which operates under a system of free competitive enterprise, prices will stabilize and inflation will be held in check.

Reducing Prices

One of the great lessons of some of our enlightened industrialists have learned from their mass production experience was the wisdom of reducing the costs of goods to the consumer, as they achieved greater productivity. They have learned to depend more on volume than on a high rate of profit.

Some appeal has been made to leaders of key industries voluntarily to curb a growing appetite for higher profits. So far the response has been feeble and discouraging. If industry continues to be unresponsive, it may well be in for some government pressure to do what it ought to do voluntarily. I know that labour leaders are giving seri-

but we have also been able to assist millions of people and many nations to be free and self-sustaining. History records no like performance by any other nation.

But we must face the fact that in the last ten years there has been a steady rise in the cost of things American and their quality buy. At the same time, the value of the dollar has been depreciating at a faster rate, particularly during the last three years. This is because the purchasing power of the

This applies especially to a country like the U.S. which is fundamentally rich in na-

our thought to their role in this situation, and I am sure that in their negotiations with industry they will do what is best for the national interest as a whole.

Opposition to what temporary difficulties we may encounter in the corrective steps we must take to deal with inflation, it must be remembered, is the way to an eventual general prosperity. We must not be deceived or hampered by gimmicks or devices that prevent the few, at the expense of the whole people, such as hard currency.

American history has shown that after every crisis we took bold new steps to build and expand our eco-

system and harnessed the forces of nature, and the greatest of his strides have been made in the first half of this century. Man must now learn to live with one of the prodigious power of the atom which he has unlocked and which he must now master for peaceful purposes.

The future of civilization has never been more promising. But seldom has mankind been confronted with a greater risk because there exists today the possibility that some local adventurer in possession of nuclear weapons and bent on conquest will trigger off another world war. No one knows how catastrophic a nuclear war would be to civilization, but everyone should do his utmost to prevent it.

We may, therefore, have to give up our right to an occasional radioactive fallout in order to conduct the experiments necessary to maintain our nuclear strength. I have felt from the very beginning that the only way to prevent a nuclear war by being strong enough to discourage any aggressor from being tempted into any such mad adventure.

Let us keep our sense of proportion in the matter of radioactive fallout. Of course, we must try to keep the fallout in our fields to the absolute minimum, and we are learning to do just that.

But the dangers that might occur from the fallout in our tests involve a small sacrifice when compared to the infinitely greater evil of the use of nuclear bombs in war.

Campaign of Fear

America must not be panicked by the Russian campaign of fear incitement with threats of the use of the bomb or by their propaganda of the horrors of the fallout, intended primarily to cripple the defence efforts of the West.

Today the U.S. with all other friendly and co-operative nations, can look forward to a greater expansion of our dreams. All it need do is to undertake the proper development of vast areas and virtually unlimited resources in many parts of the world; to work together in the common interest of the common man everywhere. The rehabilitation of Western Europe, and the development of Africa and the Middle East, with their great resources, as well as the development of the practically untouched resources of the Western Hemisphere, should provide mankind with opportunities for advancement for centuries to come.

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New Problems in Old Settlements

By Gerda Luft

THE problems involved in establishing new settlements have monopolized public attention in the past few years, with hundreds of new villages, taxing the organizing ability of the authorities, and their successes and failures feeding the imagination of a public that follows the immigration to a western world with acute interest.

Meantime, the development and the problems of the old settlements were relegated to the background in the public mind, although in the long run it is these that will decide the fate of all our farmers, old and new. Yet the established kibbutzim and moshavim have been going through a period of rapid change and adaptation to new conditions, directed partly by necessity and partly by the experienced leaders of the kibbutz movement.

In the naive and glorious days of kibbutz beginnings, life was hard and primitive, but organizational and economic problems appeared deceptively simple. Two principles reigned supreme: complete equality and direct democracy. Sometimes with a book in their hand the settlers learned how to milk a cow and to plough a furrow, often copying the methods of the Arab neighbour, who knew how to handle his beasts and his primitive tools. Every problem was decided at the members' meeting, often by carrying discussion to the point where general agreement was reached, at other times by voting. Many still remember the time when a membership vote decided whether a certain piece of land could be sown with corn or barley.

Since then four things happened:

- The kibbutzim multiplied and grew in numbers.

- They acquired more land.

- Their organizational problems grew as the population rose from a few dozen to hundreds.

- Last but not least, problems of management, economics and finance which demanded expert knowledge and expert advice appeared.

Although the principle of equality remained in force, it became apparent that not every member was able to fill every post in a kibbutz. Although one could put anyone to washing dishes, not

everyone could manage the finances of a business which had grown big and complicated.

It became necessary to train more and more people and to equip them for different jobs. A modern farm of the size of the average kibbutz consists of many branches, each of which requires at least one or two experts; it has intricate organizational problems since manpower, which is always scarce, must

be used to best advantage;

it has to deal with constant cash and credit shortage; it has to look after members who must be housed, fed, clothed, trained, entertained. Children have to be educated and parents cared for. All this had to be done with people picking up their knowledge as they worked.

A farm can be run according to tradition, as is done even today in the greater part of the world; it can be run according to scientific principles and research, and scientific methods.

In the modern world, the practice of the successful farmer is a combination of both methods. The farmer's son picks up the ways in which his father runs the property and then goes on to a school or to college, whence he comes back to apply what he has learned.

Until recently, we had no tradition at all among Jewish farmers in this country. This was their weakness—since they had to learn how to perform the most simple tasks—and their strength too, since they were open to every suggestion and hampered by neither outdated knowledge nor traditional prejudices.

The overwhelming majority of our new settlers fit this description. But the second

generation in kibbutzim are

and maintenance problems.

in and new kibbutzim are

beginning to be born.

They have to introduce young people from the schools or from the army, to agriculture, and to give them basic training; they have to train their own second generation for work on the farm—they have to provide higher training for specialized experts in agriculture and livestock branches, and to mention the use, maintenance and repair of complicated agricultural machinery and the various services in the kibbutz, such as laundries, kitchens and so on; and they have to train the people who have to fulfil managerial functions, though the very name of manager runs counter to the basic conception of primary democracy that is upheld in the kibbutzim.

An intricate training network has been developed for these different purposes over the years. It is still far from perfect, but it is significant that during the last three or four years experiments begun more than a decade ago have branched out and increased both in scope and in intensity. Training in and for kibbutzim is becoming more intricate. It makes use of the services of many institutions of higher learning, and it pays close attention to the results of research into modern working methods.

Here is some of the tangible evidence of the changed mood prevailing which has been brought about here and in other West European capitals by an envoy of Mapam, Mr. Jacob Majan, member of that party's Central Committee.

There is, to begin with, the statement issued by Nohel Prize-winner Frédéric Joliot-Curie, President of the World Peace Council, in which he urged the Arabs to recognize Israel as a "positive reality," underlined Israel's "initiative and human and industrial potential which can contribute much to the well-being and development of the whole Middle East."

Although "free" negotiations—that is, negotiations without prior conditions and without external pressure

is the first of a series

of articles.

Modern farm equipment —

and maintenance problems.

in Moscow by young people from the towns who are as new to a village environment and to the problems of agriculture as they were the first settlers.

The kibbutzim thus have to fulfill a fourfold task: they have to introduce young people from the schools or from the army, to agriculture, and to give them basic training; they have to train their own second generation for work on the farm—they have to provide higher training for specialized experts in agriculture and livestock branches, and to mention the use, maintenance and repair of complicated agricultural machinery and the various services in the kibbutz, such as laundries, kitchens and so on; and they have to train the people who have to fulfil managerial functions, though the very name of manager runs counter to the basic conception of primary democracy that is upheld in the kibbutzim.

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The kibbutzim thus have to fulfill a fourfold task: they have to introduce young people from the schools or from the army, to agriculture, and to give them basic training; they have to train their own second generation for work on the farm—they have to provide higher training for specialized experts in agriculture and livestock branches, and to mention the use, maintenance and repair of complicated agricultural machinery and the various services in the kibbutz, such as laundries, kitchens and so on; and they have to train the people who have to fulfil managerial functions, though the very name of manager runs counter to the basic conception of primary democracy that is upheld in the kibbutzim.

A farm can be run according to tradition, as is done even

to the first of a series

of articles.

Modern farm equipment —

and maintenance problems.

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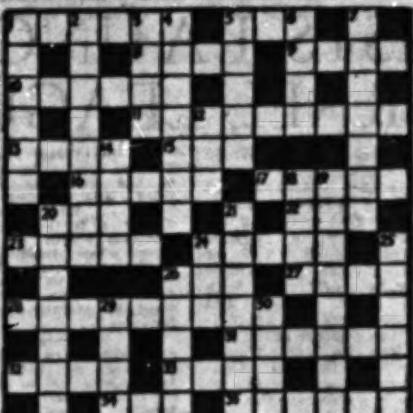
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THE JERUSALEM POST

FREAK HAND By JERUSALEMITE

FREAK hands belong to a class all their own. The value of high cards dwindles to naught, and even aces become little more than "potential" winners.

The main rule-of-the-thumb is that, whenever in doubt as to the result, it is better to overbid a little rather than to let the opposing team buy the contract. The reasoning is not unlike that of an insurance in that it will pay in the long run, to incur a limited risk in preference to a possible considerable swing.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION
ACROSS 1. Monopoly angle? 8. She has a point. 9. May have a uniformed keeper at the hotel. 9. Beware! There is a traitor. 11. The month's blooming sailing ship? 12. The kind to put things in order? 13. Allow half the dance entertainments? 14. The Greeks had a legend for the sun? 15. You can't get out to buy? 16. Dates? 17. Hooter. 21. Denote? 18. Hootie. 22. Hooter. 23. Pat. 30. Just one fish?

19. Can you spare a dime, friend? 20. Big chap in the jungle. 21. Big noise in Tel Aviv? 22. Dry timber? 23. A quiet house? 24. Count them to realize how lucky you are. 25. Landlady's client? 26. May be found under a pine. 27. Christmas. 28. Retirement in the steamer school. 29. His own? 30. Just one fish?

DOWNS 1. The art of painting boxes? 2. Red trade held back? 3. Made to return for the cheese? 4. Payment from the Palace? 5. General meaning. 6. Director? He's nothing more than a bird. 7. This sort of thing

concerns the American Government. 12. Agreement for most of the year? 13. The sort of thing cuts both ways. 14. One of the British breed. 21. He's sure to make a mess of things. 24. Beaten? 25. The Greeks had a legend for the sun? 26. Dates? 27. Hooper. 28. Easy-bones. 29. Hobo. 30. Just one fish?

1. Embroid. 2. Po(Lie). 3. Mica. 4. Pork. 5. Gilpin. 11. Landscape. 12. Land. 13. Ray. 14. Green. 15. Model. 20. Pen. 22. Way. 23. Hades. 24. Beret. 25. Pub. 27. Here. 28. Easy-bones. 29. Hobo. 30. Just one fish?

3. John. 30. Paul. 34. Key. 35. Love. 36. West. 37. Year. 38. Solo.

The above hand was really played in a recent rubber bridge at a local club. East-West were vulnerable, and South opened the bidding with four clubs. We would have rather opted here for going the whole hog with five clubs. West guided and called six spades.

And now North fell prey to a costly error of judgment. He had, so he reasoned, two aces, and his partner had shown some value by his preemptive opening bid; West therefore must have been raving mad and was heading into a disaster. North consequently barked his chops and doubled.

It is an open question whether, in the absence of this fateful double, South would have rescued into seven clubs, but guided by his partner's commanding double, he naturally refrained from further action. West had of course a walk-over for his 12 tricks, and North was too late to find out that his untimely double had only served to keep his own side from a lay-down grand slam at clubs, at a total for about 3,500 points!

It appears that in view of the vulnerability situation West would have been well advised to mask his real intentions by bidding at first a mere four spades, letting the opposing team gradually push him into his slam. We agree, however, that it requires some nerve to risk remaining stuck at less than a slam on West's most unusual holding!

"Sad Family," blue on grey, consists of three persons, the woman and child standing

but why is the man kneeling? It seems in this show as if some deep-seated symbolism is at work, expressed very earnestly and very carefully. It is always a pleasure to meet an artist whose craftsmanship undoubtedly arises from an inner compulsion and we await with interest Warsager's further shows.

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HAIFA ART NOTES

Melita Schiffer

TWO simultaneous exhibitions are now the regular thing at Chagall House. Upstairs Melita Schiffer has forgotten her old Impressionism for a more didactic medium, the light from the surfaces "Jerusalem" has a spatial sense and correct placing of the trees and women. (One thing noticeable about all her pictures is the unerring placing of figures in a landscape.)

On the whole, however, the superior work stands outside this style — "Safad" and "Road to Dalylat el Carmel" both have a touch of fairytale narrative. But the outstanding oil is "Woman in Window," a figure placed against the shutters which filter the light on to the back and wall. The colours are dark blue and tan with a dash of red. This painting has an easy confidence entirely lacking in the artist's new style.

Schiffer again proves that she possesses a real forte for the variety of intercolours and drawings. The best watercolour is "Nahariya."

The prize of the whole turnout goes to a drawing, "On the Way," a long vista held between two disproportionately tall hedge which hold a perspective which holds three figures equally in perspective.

D. Warsager

THE second show at Chagall House, that of the Artists House, comes as a great surprise to those of us who have only known him from his exhibits at collective exhibitions. Those were his "ambitious" paintings which are also displayed and may be left out of consideration.

But we now encounter another Warsager who uses his motifs sparingly in skilled compositions and whose smooth colours, without a trace of drawing, are arranged in the simplest areas. The figures are realistic but, however posed on the canvas, always convey an impression of distance from the observer.

What Brater has in common with Ernst Fuchs is the technical brilliance of his work, astonishing for an ar-



Newcomers Show Techniques

Erich Brauer

AT the Arts & Crafts Room of the Artists House, the work of another young painter from Vienna is shown.

This year they are the oils of Erich Brauer, who has come to stay in Tel Aviv as a gay "all-round" artist, singing, guitar-playing, dancing and painting.

Brauer's oils are fascinating in their depth, translucent and luminous. Most of them have an atmosphere of mysterious, cool and humid shade, a true fairy-tale atmosphere. His oriental artists and palm-groves are filled with a quaint and friendly population of tiny people whose red, blue and orange gowns dot the present green of his background. There is no limit to the depths of these backgrounds, the more one sees, the more one sees, secreted in their recesses.

Brauer's technique is reminiscent of Russian icons; his style integrates memories of Persian miniatures and Lucas Cranach alike. His uninhibited primitiveness is genuine, often related to the rustic memorials one finds along the highways of the Alps.

What Brater has in common with Ernst Fuchs is the technical brilliance of his work, astonishing for an ar-

tist in his early twenties.

Both went through the hard mill of a strictly conservative art education at the Vienna Art Academy. This training did not prevent both of them, and, no doubt, many other graduates of this exacting art school, from finding a style entirely of their own after graduation.

Syd Solomon

WORKS by Syd Solomon of Sarasota, Fla., are shown

International Exhibitions

FOR the exhibition "Labour in Art" presented by the International Labour Office of Geneva to honour the memory of its founder and first Director-General, Albert Thomas, in June 1957, the standing jury of the Ministry of Education has selected works by Eisenacher, Gutman, Gileadi, Krise, Simon, Slama and Zeba.

The Israel selection for this year's São Paulo Biennale was exhibited last week in Tel Aviv, another indication of the trend to relate our capital to provincial

in the second American contemporary painting exhibition, presented by the Safrad Gallery in Jaffa Road. The intense, luminous quality of the paintings is convincing. One feels that they mirror the marvelous colour of Southern bayous and beaches. Solomon's pictures are executed in a glistening medium, "Polymer Tempera."

Various artists in Israel are experimenting with plastic and encaustic media. For them, Solomon's work should be of absorbing interest. As a member of that utterly American institution, the "Guiding Faculty of the Famous Artists Painting Correspondence Course," I could imagine him willing to instruct those Israeli colleagues that are eager to learn.

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hometowns.

Finally Yosef Tarzani spoke to Feri, the cartoonist of "Bamahane," who proved another humorous Hungarian and insisted that to him caricature is secondary to more serious artistic ambitions.

For his week's programmes:

Rolf Liebermann's concerto for piano and orchestra (today at 5.05); Wanda Landowska (today at 7.45); Israel trade and Armoni (tomorrow at 5.45); Lions' Harmonies (Sunday at 12.45); Extracts from "Macbeth" (Sun. at 10); Paul Weston and his orchestra (at 10.30); Gadna orchestra playing "Peter and the Wolf" (Mon. at 8.30); Play by Eugene O'Neill (Mon. at 9.30); Homage's "King David" (Tues. at 8.15); "Journey to the Big City" by Haydn (Wed. at 9.30).

AUDIO

Radio Review

Rabies and Red Herrings

WHAT are rabies and what would you do for them?" An English schoolboy was once asked. His reply was "Rabies are Jewish priests; I would do nothing for them."

I was reminded of this classic on hearing the topic of Sunday night's Round Table discussion "Does Israel do enough for the Diaspora?" and could imagine an Israel schoolboy replying "I would do nothing for them." Indeed I was reminded of this classic when I heard the talk on the element of quasi-supremacy was discussed at length — perhaps unnecessarily as so many previous programmes in the series have touched on this angle while here was not really basic.

Some New Notions for Different Holidays

By Th. F. Meyrelle

There are three main ingredients in the recipe for a good holiday: water, shady walks and interesting places to visit.

Among the latter I accord top priority to archaeological diggings in operation. There is, to my mind, nothing more enjoyable when one is on vacation than spending every other day at an ancient site under excavation and seeing what comes out, without being under the obligation to swing a pick-axe in person. This is the most refined form of that universal pastime of looking on while a hole is being dug.

With all three points in mind, I would say: Let us go to Tivon — there we have those wonderful walks through scented woods, a fine swimming pool, and the Beth Shalom excavations exciting even now. But I can already hear the reader protest: everybody goes to Tivon in any case. To decide on that one does not need "expert" advice.

He is right. So let us see what can be suggested within easy distance of Haifa. The Hostel on the Mount of Beatitudes should be a good idea.

From there, one can always get a lift for a visit to Dr. Yadin in King Jabin's burg or walk down from the airy hill for a swim in the Kinneret, or make friends with the cowboys of the Tabgha Ranch Hotel and have a lot of mounted fun.

North of Haifa, the famous resthouse of Kfar Giladi is equally well situated. It is also the ideal base for walks and rides along that wonderful road high up on the Lebanon border ridge. Still, in that part of the world, my favorite dream place is the Hacshirim resthouse in the Arcadian Country of the Jordan springs, so near Dafna and that out-of-the-world corner of Israel around Tel el Kadi.

For people who prefer friendly, old-fashioned country inns to the resthouse milieu, Metulla is the place to the North. Mornings and evenings are always cool up there, and this border village is a fine place to come back to from one's expeditions through the Hula Basin. The old frontier halfway house still retains some of its old-world charm.



The beach front between the Acco and Sharon Hotels.

That will do for the "High North." Roads do not need to be told about their virtues of course, but it is not generally known that there are really beautiful places in Nazareth where one can spend some pleasant days of peace and quiet — the Austrian Hostel — amidst cool pine woods at the eastern end of the town. By virtue of the excavations of the Church of the Annunciation, Nazareth now has archaeological attractions to offer, and they shall disappear underneath the new Basilica when its construction begins. The towers, moreover, in good time, will be the most striking feature of St. John's are really exciting and a lot can be done in Acre beyond the usual sightseeing tours. For comfortable walks, there are the Springs of Kabri, the Stock Farm and the quaint Bahai Gardens. Speaking of easy drives: have you ever visited the Castle of Shafra Am, or Bethlehem in the hills?

On the Galilee coast, neither Nahariya nor the Dolphin House at Shavei Zion require any recommendation from me, but there is an excellent resthouse at Kibbutz Gezer Hatziv, near Rosh Hanikra, which offers wonderful swimming, the extremely interesting ruins of Achash, and touring along the Northern Frontier Road, up to the eagle's nest of Hanita, and the Muhraka Monastery on the heights.

To go to Zichron Ya'akov, again one does not need my advice, but what about Beit Oren and Ya'arot Hacarmel in the woodlands Mt. Carmel, full of age-old ruins of "high places," Canaanite altars and Phoenician quarries? A guide is easily found for walks to mysterious ruins through olive forests. The Castle of Athlit if one wants to go down, and the Muhraka Monastery on the heights.

Picnic Season at Shavuot

By Molly Bar-David

SHAVUOT, being the Festival of First Fruits, is the ideal time to begin summer picnicking. During the winter months we often had a quick "hamsas" lunch or a lazy hamantas supper when we fried fish and onions and made coffee, over a campfire. Now we enjoy basket lunches with hot lemonade in thermoses and fresh fruit, often plucked from a mulberry under whose shade we lie down to read.

Shavuot is the day of Dairy Treats, and so here's the ideal Picnic Lunch for Shavuot Day itself. Everything will pack beautifully into plastic containers and you can make your own salad on the spot.

Beverot: Orange juice, Chamomile tea, Knishes, Whole tomatoes and cucumbers, Carrot sticks, Deviled eggs, Fresh fruit, Bottled Orange juice, Buttered Buns.

Here is a good Shavuot meal for those who are staying home:

Pruit Soup: Baked Fish Cakes, Combination Salad, Potato Chips, Chopped Onions, and Sour Cream, Coffee.

If you are having Company for Tea on Shavuot, the thing to serve, of course, is Cheese Cake and below are two wonderful recipes — one of them for an unbaked cake.

Cheese Ruggelach: Dough (Strudel-type): 2 cups flour, 1 tbsp. oil, 1 egg, 1/4 cup lukewarm water, 1 egg, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup melted margarine, pinch of salt; oil for greasing pan.

Filling: 1/2 lb. cottage cheese, 1 or 2 eggs, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup melted margarine, pinch of salt, 1/2 cup cold milk.

To make the batter first mix the eggs and flour, then add the liquid gradually and then beat till smooth. Add melted margarine and salt and mix well. Pour in a thin stream of batter on a greased pan (you should use as little as possible), starting at centre of heated pan, tilting pan to distribute evenly across the bottom. Cook over low heat when starting, then increase heat as the thin pancake is smooth and firm on top and the bottom lightly browned. Do not turn over the pancake but remove it to a paper or towel bottom side up and spread the filling which has been rinsed. Roll up, tucking in sides, or fold into a triangle. When all the blintzes are done, fry them up. Serve hot or cold with sour cream.

Unbaked Cheese Cake: Crustless cream of mushroom or stale cake crumbs, 5 tbsp. margarine, 1/2 cup milk, 1 egg plus two yolks, 1/2 cup sugar, pinch of salt, 1 pkg. lemon jelly powder, 1/2 cup hot water, 400 grams cottage cheese, rind and juice of 1 lemon, 1/2 tsp. vanilla, 1/2 cup whipping cream, 2 eggs whites beaten stiff, 1/4 cup sugar.

Blend crumbs with margarine. Use a deep round cake pan with a removable bottom (spring form) if possible. Press the buttered crumbs evenly in bottom of the pan, reserving 3 tbsp. If desired

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Shemon Works, Haifa, are now producing "Assoult," a special toilet soap for personal hygiene. The active ingredient in this soap is Hexachlorophene (G-11), one of the most effective disinfectants and deodorants known to science. Free from the specific scent of the old-fashioned antiseptics, G-11 leaves the skin bacteria count — the very bacteria responsible for body odors and irritation of the skin — to a constant demand for this kind of soap in the United States and other countries, particularly in summer. Shemon's specialists are sure that "Assoult" soap will enjoy similar popularity in Israel, where climatic conditions require special attention to personal hygiene.

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BEST BOOK EVER ON "JUDITH"

By David Flusser

BEFORE TRANSLIT (The book of Judith). A Reconstruction of the Original Hebrew Text with Introduction, Commentary, Appendix and Indices. By Yehoshua M. Grinitz. Moed Books Ltd., 1957.

Dr. Y.M. Grinitz's study has had very good luck. Every Jerusalem scholar with whom I have discussed it agreed that it is the best study ever written on "Judith" and this is no small matter since numerous books and articles have dealt with this famous apocryphon, which is considered canonical by the Catholic Church.

As most readers will recall, the Book of Judith tells of a beautiful Jewish woman who saved her people by going into the enemy camp and killing their commander Holofernes, who was expecting an assignation with her. The book was written in Hebrew but has survived only in Greek translation. Grinitz has reconstructed the Hebrew text from the translation and this new version with the loss of words will know what an undertaking it was. First he had to reconstruct the original Greek translation from the various versions that have come down to us. Then, taking into account the practices of the Septuagint translators, and exploiting his knowledge of the Hebrew Bible, he reconstructed the Hebrew text of "Judith."

Needless to say, such a reconstruction cannot be certain, since, unlike Grinitz, the Greek translator did not work with a Concordance to the Septuagint and Hebrew text of "Judith."

Grinitz Dates "Judith"

Grinitz is the first to have succeeded in proving

through a thorough scientific examination of topography and the historical context in which the book was written, that it could not possibly have been written in Hasmonean times and that it was actually composed in the Persian period. It was out of fear of the Persian authorities that the author of "Judith" changed his facts and wrote fiction intended to bolster the morale of his people and help them take arms against a sea of troubles.

As is so often the case with reconstructions of difficult problems of scholarship, Grinitz's theory is immediately convincing and opens up new horizons. That was the reason for the enthusiasm of the present writer, who had previously been a partisan of the "Hasmonean" theory. Another cause for enthusiasm is the fact that Grinitz's study has presented us with an important missing link in our history.

Our knowledge of cultural, political and social developments in the Persian period, starting with Ezra and Nehemiah, is very limited, and if we accept Grinitz's view, the Book of Judith provides us with important information on the situation of the Jews in that period, on their religious life and social or-

ganization and the general ambience.

Grinitz calculates that "Judith" was written during the reign of the Persian king Artaxerxes II, about 360 B.C.E. These were the last years of Plato and Xenophon, about 60 years previously. The Greek historian Thucydides had died about a century earlier. This historical context obliges us to ask ourselves whether the author of "Judith" was worthy, so to speak, of having lived in such a great period. The answer is that "Judith" is the ringing truth of the apocryphal literature.

The author of the Book of Esther, the narrator of "Judith" set an incident from Jewish history into the stream and context of world history with the skill of a great epic artist, and here, the crisis is overcome by a Jewish woman using her beauty to save Israel. Nor does the author of "Judith" seem to be writing a typical narrative, evidently written in the Persian period, the Book of Tobit, also has an "erotic" touch. The important role of women in Persian life, especially political life, is well known, and the curious short stories to be found in Herodotus should also be recalled. It seems that the importance attached to fem-

ine beauty affected the Jewish community, if not in its social life, then at least in Jewish literature of the Persian period.

A Jewish tale of that time, a version of a lost Persian story, takes the form of a debate between a Jew and the King about whether wine

Erotic and Religious Fused

"Judith" is therefore a book

written according to the taste of the time in which it was composed. Its special tension comes from the fact that the erotic and religious elements are fused and unified.

The author takes special precautions in order to make his story convincing. The woman undertaking the daring and hazardous mission has of course to be married, but in order to avoid matrimonial complications he makes Judith's husband a hunchback who has died in a kingdom. Thus we are dealing with a strictly literary murder.

Author Not Concerned

The modern reader is bound to ask what was going on in Judith's mind when she decapitated Holofernes. The answer seems to be that nothing special was going on, and if she did have any feelings about Holofernes, they did not concern her any more than they did the author of the story. However, we may presume that if Euripides, (who died about 50 years before "Judith" was written) had written a drama on the subject, he would have portrayed Judith quite differently, but Euripides was an exception in his time.

Things are different nowadays, with life and literature both turned "psychological." Even a woman like Judith would go about killing the enemy commander with their outer troubles a host of real or imaginary inner problems.

Two New Novels

THE ROOM ON THE ROOF, by Ruskia Bond. Coward, McCann, New York, 1957. 380 pp. \$2.

If Mr. Bond actually wrote this little story when he was 17 — he is 22 now — we must align him with the increasing number of infant prodigies in the literary field. Perhaps young Mr. Bond has scraped the bottom of what, at that age, still can be done in literature, but in any case this probably largely autobiographical novel is remarkable.

It begins in that rigidly colonial-provincial setting that we know from old Indian books on India. Most of these English people remain in the suburb of a smallish town there when India becomes independent simply because they know they would not be able to adjust to life in the East, and, while here, as they believe, they can remain inside their small pond. But Rusty, the boy protagonist of the story, escapes with his Indian friends to the colourful, smelly, noisy world of India, of the bazaar, of the cows shouldering their way through it unhampered, of blaring music, of wild cele-

brations. The boy's guardian seems perhaps too good to be true — Victorian even in this setting, but he is nonetheless believable.

An impressive book, apart from being an impressive performance for an adolescent

ACID TEST, by C.R. Flood. Hutchinson, London, 1957. 300 pp. 35s.

Two years ago Mr. Flood's first novel appeared (*Lover is Bridge*), an astonishing feat for a man in his early twenties. Now comes that acid test, the second novel — and it bears out that Mr. Flood can write well that he is honest and realistic in his work. He is a typical young man, chosen at random: "It is necessary that there is being a reciprocal love which is the totality of for-others just as the totality 'reflective-reflected' on a being which has to be its own nothingness."

It will be admitted that this thought, so expressed, is not entirely easy and straightforward. Yet it is also what a second novel usually is, distinctly poorer than the first. It is still eminently readable, it is vivid and the conversations are amusing, but it is somewhat stale and pedantic, and perhaps the fault lies not in the writer's way-scent happenings, but in the background: that of the very, very rich, and only of the rich, where the troubles of ordinary mortals are as nothing.

The story is of a young man who wants to get out of the way-providence for him by his family, of a love story beset with difficulties, anchored in religious beliefs, and of his going to a base camp in preparation for war. All the while he is trying to write his first novel, and the narrative is interspersed with a great deal of reflection.

If this were a first novel, we should call it very promising. As it is the second, that proverbial snare of young authors, we had better forget it and look forward to the next.

PAULA ARNOULD

GILBERT MURRAY

